

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. II.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1882.

No. 27.

## LOCAL.

CREEKS are booming and roads very bad.

J. LARONDE left for Pigeon Lake on Friday with Indian supplies.

J. MURPHY has taken a claim on the south side of the river near the Beaver Hills.

THE telegraph line is still down and the general opinion is that it is down for all summer.

J. HALY & Co. have sent an outfit of goods intended for Fort Saskatchewan to Lac la Biche.

J. G. DAWES, real estate agent, left for Winnipeg on Thursday last, accompanied by J. Macdonald.

C. GAUN, of Ft. Saskatchewan, has gone to Pigeon Lake, where he intends taking a canoe and sailing down the Battle River, shooting beaver on the way.

J. HALY arrived at Ft. Saskatchewan from Lac la Biche on Thursday. He had to leave his horse on the east side of the Sturgeon and walk to the barracks.

A. LANG shot a good-sized black bear near P. H. Belcher's place at Ft. Saskatchewan last week. Lang noticed the bear go into his hole and shot him as he came out.

LMOREAUX' ferry scow at Ft. Saskatchewan was damaged by running ice on Saturday night last to such an extent that it is now useless. Another one is being constructed.

No Presbyterian service will be held in McDougall's hall next Sabbath forenoon, as it is the occasion of the pastor's monthly visit to Ft. Saskatchewan. Evening service as usual.

S. LUCAS arrived from up the river above the White Mud where he had been surveying a coal limit, on Thursday. He reported the river clear of ice when he left, and some piled along the banks.

We were in error in stating several issues ago that a contract for carrying the mail from Ft. Shaw to Edmonton, via McLeod and Calgary, was being let at Calgary. The contract will only be from Ft. Shaw to Morleyville.

J. WALTER who runs the ferry at the Fort crossing, and holds a charter covering six miles of the river, intends putting a skiff on the lower crossing at the Edmonton Mills for the accommodation of those who wish to cross to and from the east end of town. If the people will give a reasonable amount of assistance he will put on a scow and cable. This is a fair offer and should be met in a similar spirit.

DONALD McLEOD brought with him from Bow River, a San Francisco Bulletin of February 22nd, which is of as late a date as the last Winnipeg papers received here, and a Benton Record of March 9th. It speaks well for the manner in which our mail is carried when papers can come from San Francisco through a dozen different hands, over a mixed rail and stage route, except the last three hundred miles, over which they are brought by a chance carrier, and get here before papers of a later date have arrived from Winnipeg by the Saskatchewan mail. It is a fact that papers and letters can be brought to Edmonton by way of Salt Lake City in a shorter time than they can by way of Winnipeg.

R. W. TAIT took a claim last year on the south side of the river, near Mr. P. Tait's place, plowed about four acres on it and put up a shanty. He went east last fall with Capt. Moore, leaving the place in charge of Mr. P. Tait, and intending to get back early this summer, to work on it. A man named Holmes, who lives about a mile and a half away has commenced plowing near Tait's shanty with, it is supposed, the intention of claiming the whole business. Mr. P. Tait has warned him off, but there does not appear to be at present any law that will prevent Holmes from taking possession of the improvements actually made by Tait. This is a state of affairs in the last degree creditable to our lawgivers and rulers.

It is now two weeks since the mail should have arrived and still there is no news of it. The greater part of the garden seeds for use here this season are or were expected to be with it. If it does not arrive soon a good many of the seeds will be too late for planting.

J. COUTURE wishes to explain that the claim purchased by Sanderson & Looby, was the one sold by him to F. Derocher, and not the one which he has been holding for some time past. The claim was first taken up the summer before last by Messrs. Taylor, Patton and Satche. In the fall Taylor bought out the other two and the next spring sold out to D. Dagnon, who sold out to E. Couture. He to J. Couture, he to Derocher, and he again to Sanderson & Looby. It can be seen from this that there are no obstacles to the transfer of land in this country. The fact of there being no title apparently makes the matter easier. The improvements on the claim amount to a small shanty and a few hundred fence rails.

## SOUTH SIDE.

The new wire rope ferry started on her trial trip last Wednesday. The launch was witnessed by a vast concourse of Edmontonians. The trip was fairly successful. The manager, Mr. Walter, intends putting on lee boards and aprons and enlarging the driving pulleys, which, when done, will make her the best ferry on the Saskatchewan. The boat has been christened the "Belle of Edmonton."

Farming commenced in earnest last Monday. About 30 acres have been put in up to date.

Spring also started on its trial trip last Monday but proved a failure, and will have to go back for repairs which by the looks of things will take a month.

Mr. A. Emilean has purchased the buildings and fencing on the farm lately sold by him to R. McKernan. Mr. McKernan has leased the above improvements for a term of five years. Simon Fraser arrived from Pigeon Lake with a load of dried fish on Tuesday.

Messrs. Osborne & Smith have their new steamer ready to launch. The machinery will be put into her after she is in the water. She will be the first stern wheel boat launched on the Upper Saskatchewan. She will be called the Gold-finder. The contractors will spare no expense to have the interior furnished in a style surpassed by none and excelled by few.

Mr. Emilean leaves for his new home on Battle river on Monday with freight for the H.B. Co.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Thursday evening, 27th April, 1882. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Friday,	50	29
Saturday,	57	32
Sunday,	47	31
Monday,	49	27
Tuesday,	53	24
Wednesday,	50	27
Thursday,	56	37

Barometer 29.387 and rising.

Weather clearing up and very little wind. Highest wind during week was 31 miles per hour on Friday, and lowest, 2 miles on Tuesday. Snowed from 10 a.m. on Wednesday until 5 a.m. on Thursday, but melted as it fell.

MASONIC.—Saskatchewan Lodge No. 1, U. D. G. R. M.—A regular meeting of the above lodge will be held at the Masonic Hall, Edmonton, on MONDAY, the 1st of May, at 7:30 p.m. sharp. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

W. STIFF, Sec'y.

## HORSES FOR SALE.

Just arrived from

WALLA WALLA,

A band of THIRTY FIRST CLASS THOROUGH BRED KYUSES.

May be seen and examined on the old mill flat opposite town, on the south side of the Saskatchewan.

These horses are warranted to kick, buck, or dance the Highland fling with the rider on their backs.

Prices to suit the public.

Terms cash.

DONALD McLEOD

TENDERS will be received up to the Tenth day of May, for the carpenter work of a Frame Church, 30x50 feet, on the H.B. Co. reserve. All material will be supplied, plans and specifications may be seen with Mr. D. R. Fraser at the Edmonton Mills.

JOHN CAMERON,  
Sec'y Building Committee.

CARTS for sale at P. HEIMINCK'S.

DR. MUNRO,

Late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital.

Office, Hudson Bay Company's buildings.

H. Y. BLEEKER,

SOLICITOR, &c.

Office at present, opposite Villiers & Pearson's store.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE FLOUR at Frank Oliver's at \$12 a sack.

WOOD & LAKE,

EDMONTON, N.W.T.,

Real Estate Brokers. Correspondence solicited.

G. SLACK WOOD.

JOSEPH LAKE.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY—Parties in the East wishing to invest in Real Estate in Edmonton or vicinity will find it to their advantage to correspond with

MESSRS. MCKAY & BLAKE,  
Edmonton, N.W.T.

SEED POTATOES at \$2.00 a bushel, cash, at P. HEIMINCK'S.

## EDMONTON HOTEL.

The Pioneer House of Entertainment west of Portage la Prairie.

Pemmican and dried buffalo meat has long been a stranger at the table, and its place has been taken by substantial more in keeping with the onward march of civilization.

A cozy billiard room, where the Edmonton coal can be seen burning to advantage.

Good stabling attached.

DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

BUTTER BOWLS at Frank Oliver's.

OLIVER & McDONALD,

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Sash and doors on hand and made to order.

Plans and estimates of buildings furnished.

Everything done with neatness and dispatch.

227 OFFICE—Main Street.

J. G. OLIVER.

JAS. McDONALD.

QUICKSILVER at Frank Oliver's



## GENERAL NEWS.

Troops are still being sent to Ireland:

Wheat is 90 cents a bushel in Winnipeg.

Rock Lake City lots sell in Toronto for \$20 to \$50.

Parlor cattle cars are now used on the Northern Pacific.

The Union and Central Pacific railroads are likely to be consolidated.

A branch of the Department of Agriculture is to be established in Winnipeg.

Railroad fare from Chicago to New York is now \$20 for first class and \$17 for second class.

The Manitoba South-Western track was laid 25 miles south-west of Winnipeg at last accounts.

The heaviest snow storm seen there for four or five years occurred in St. John, N.B., on the 5th of February.

Twenty-five thousand letters were posted in Winnipeg post office on Saturday night and Sunday. Looks like business.

The Italian army is being reorganized on such a footing as to enable that country to place six hundred thousand men in the field.

The First Congregational Church of Winnipeg is in the real estate business and offers four lots on the H.B.Co. reserve by public auction.

East Brandon is the name of a new town started in southern Manitoba between Brandon and Milford. Its principal recommendation is that it is ten or twelve miles from any other town.

After a hard fight, Sir W. P. Howland has been elected president of the Ontario Bank and Lieut.-Col. Gzowski, vice-president. As the bank stock is down to 61, a seat on the board of directors is not likely to be an easy one.

The Northern Pacific railroad will be completed to the foot of the Rocky Mountains by the 1st of June next and that the main line, except 100 miles of the mountain crossing, will be completed by the 1st of January next.

A young lady of Edinboro, Pennsylvania, was reported dying, and a band of young ladies was assembled at her bedside to pray for her recovery. Prayers were offered at the same time in Buffalo, Cleveland and New York. She was reported easier at last accounts.

The official returns of the British Columbia fisheries for 1881 show the value of the product to be \$1,500,000, exceeding by \$740,000 the product of 1880. In 1880, 12,000 cases of salmon were put up; in 1881, 177,000. Six hundred and sixty-six vessels and 2,893 persons found employment in 1881.

Grants of Ontario and Dominion lands are to be asked to aid in the construction of the Ontario Ship Canal, from Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario. It is just as reasonable to ask for a grant of Dominion or North-West lands for the construction of a canal through Ontario as for the construction of a railroad through British Columbia.

The Globe advertises that "the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad Company now offer for sale over 1,380,000 acres of the choicest farming and timbered lands in the northern peninsula of Michigan, destined to be the best wheat producing region in the world." The lands are offered at prices from \$5 upwards. Also that "The lands are at your very door and are being rapidly settled by Canadians." And yet the Globe shouts "stop the exodus!"

The Saskatchewan Herald thinks that even if the C. P. R. is not built via Battleford, the place will not be ruined, as it has the Saskatchewan & Peace River Railway to fall back upon. That Company asks for a charter for the purpose of constructing and working a line of railway from a point on the north branch of the Saskatchewan river between Fort a la Corne and Carlton, running north-westerly to the Peace River, to be called the Saskatchewan and Peace River Railway, with power to build and run branches to any navigable waters to the north of said line and south to the north branch of the Saskatchewan River. Nothing small about that Company.

The damages by flood in Tennessee last January are estimated at half a million dollars.

A law has been passed in New South Wales prohibiting the importation of Chinese into that province.

The Globe heads a local "A blasted young life," and yet the Globe claims to be above profanity or slang.

It is expected that \$6,000,000 will be expended on new buildings during the coming season in Winnipeg.

Oscar Baldwin, ex-cashier of the busted Mechanic's National Bank of Newark, New Jersey, has been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment.

Rev. Dr. Ryerson, of Toronto, who has been connected for a number of years with the educational system of Ontario, and has done much to advance that system to its present state is dead.

Speaking of colonization companies the Free Press says: "Innumerable companies, enormous grants of land, inoperative conditions of colonization, easy payments,—these are for the capitalists. High prices for land, hard work in order to make payments, exorbitant exactions in case of failure, the evils of two hundred Canada Companies concentrated in the North-West—these are for the settlers."

The Battleford people have not been receiving what they think is their just share of the emigration which has been coming into the North-West lately, and have held a meeting on the subject. The meeting resulted in the getting out of a circular setting forth the advantages of the place over other parts of the North-West, which was printed in the Herald. Amongst the other advantages it should have mentioned that there is abundance of first-class material there on which to start a glass factory.

The Globe says that the two representatives of Ontario in the Dominion cabinet are "both weak men, men who have never been considered of consequence by the people of this province, and who are therefore free from that fear of losing public respect which sometimes keeps unprincipled but powerful politicians from betraying an interest they are supposed to represent," and that is why they go against the Ontario boundary award. The same thing might be said of the Manitoba members of Parliament in regard to the disallowance of the South Eastern railway charter. It also says that "if the Confederation cannot be preserved without permitting the General Government to interfere arbitrarily with local legislation, the Provinces will nevertheless refuse to submit to that arbitrary interference."

This is the way the Globe's buckboarder winds up his account of the North-West: "The future of the North-West means not merely a matter of dollars and cents, it means not merely a matter of national greatness for the British Empire ever united, or for independent Canada, or for Canada as a mighty annex to the Great Republic. It means something far above and beyond all this. It means the peopling of that vast fertile valley, that is bounded by the sullen sterile ridges of the Laurentides on the east, and the glorious glittering snow-clad peaks of the Rocky Mountains on the west, with the toiling millions of the overcrowded countries of the Old World. It means hundreds of miles of nodding golden grain and green pastures with countless herds of cattle, where now the winds go piping over limitless stretches of waving, withering prairie grass. It means cheerful, happy homes upon hillsides that are now only pressed by the stealthy tread of the prowling wolf. It means the hallowed music of the church bell, where now only the wild, weird wail of the coyote breaks the stillness. It means relief for the thousands of ill-paid workers who are jostling each other in the fierce struggle for a bare existence in over-supplied trades. It means the teaching of labour to hold up its head and claim its own, not through legalized confiscation, not through helping the idle, the dissolute, and the improvident to despoil the sober, the industrious, and the thrifty; not through license, anarchy, and bloodshed; not through conspiracy and assassination—but by offering a living, nay a home and a generous competence, to all who will work." Hear! hear!

OLIVER & McDONALD,

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Sash and doors on hand and made to order

Plans and estimates of buildings furnished

Everything done with neatness and despatch.

Office—Main Street.

J. G. OLIVER.

JAS. McDONALD.

## NOTICE!

The undersigned has received instructions from

VILLIERS & PEARSON

TO CLOSE OUT THEIR STOCK HERE.

So all parties indebted either by book account or note are requested to call and settle up

BEFORE THE 1ST OF APRIL.

All accounts not settled then will have to be placed in court for collection, according to instruction.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL.

JAS. HALEY & CO.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, N.W.T.,

GENERAL TRADERS.

Highest Cash Prices for Fur.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Horse Clothing,

HARNESS & SADDLERY.

RETAIL—307 Main Street Winnipeg and opposite post office Portage la Prairie.

WHOLESALE—419 Main Street Winnipeg.

Special attention paid to orders from the North West.

## CITY OF EDMONTON,

situated at the head of navigation on the North Saskatchewan River; the centre of the Gold, Coal, Timber and Mineral region of the Great North-West, and surrounded by the richest wheat-producing country in the world.

The four great highways leading from Winnipeg, the great Bow River grazing country, the Peace River country and British Columbia via the Jasper Pass, centre on the Town Site.

It is the terminus of the C.P. telegraph line, the North-West mail route, and the projected Saskatchewan branch of the C.P.R.

The Hudson's Bay Co. offer for sale 1,000 lots on the above town site at low prices and on reasonable terms.

All information can be had by applying at the H.B.Co. offices in Winnipeg or Montreal,

R. MCGINN,

Agent, Edmonton.

C. J. BRYDGES,

Commissioner

X. ST. JEAN,

CABINET MAKER.

Steam Furniture Factory in rear of Heimnick's store, Main St..

All descriptions of household furniture kept constantly on hand.

BANNATYNE & CO.,

(successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS

and dealers in

PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS,

292 Main St., Winnipeg.

ANDREW STRANG.

JAMES BANNATYNE.

LIGHT SETT OF DOUBLE HARNESS

and 18 horses for sale at

P. HEIMINCKE.



## ST. ALBERT.

Rev. Father Leduc has sold 200 bushels of potatoes to the Indian agent at \$1.80 per bushel.

Farming going first-rate all over the settlement of St. Albert last week.

Bishop Grandin started last Saturday for Lake Ste. Anne, to see his nephew, Rev. Father Grandin who is reported very ill.

Rev. Father Leduc started a few days ago for Bow river to visit the missions there. He was accompanied by Rev. Father Claud, appointed for Calgary, and Mr. V. Pineau, an ecclesiastical student.

Next Sunday, Brother Louis Cochin will be ordained priest in the cathedral of St. Albert by his Lordship Bishop Grandin, and will start by the first boat for Battleford.

A good hotel is required at St. Albert.

## INDIAN RESERVES AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Edmonton BULLETIN.

In your last issue, and even in several former numbers of the BULLETIN, you strongly opposed the idea of having an Indian reserve on the south side of the Saskatchewan, only three miles from Edmonton. These Indians, you say, occupy some of the best lands in the neighborhood and cannot fail to be an obstacle to colonization around Edmonton. Also that it will be necessary for the Government to remove this obstacle sooner or later. We hope the settlers of the south side of Edmonton will be more successful than those of St. Albert. Here, also, our colony is improving and increasing very fast, and we were gladly contemplating the happy event of a large immigration of friends and relation of ours coming to settle with us and in our vicinity west of the mission. But two Indian bands have had their reserves granted them and survived in such a way that some claims already occupied by our people were taken from them without any compensation for their improvements, and they were obliged to look elsewhere for homesteads. Some others found to their great dissatisfaction that they were settlers just on the limit of an Indian reserve. Their homesteads were already too far improved to allow them to remove, and now, instead of getting friends or relation in their neighborhood they get a band of starving Indians.

Those Indians were formerly settled on the shores of Lake Ste. Anne and Lake la Nonne. They had houses and fields, and succeeded pretty well. We are at a loss to understand why they were allowed or induced by the government to abandon these lakes, where they could find abundant fishing that they might take reserves against their wills—at least the Stonies—at Riviere Qui Barre. Had our government or Indian agents wished to oppose colonization and wrong the Indians they could not have done it otherwise so effectually. We opposed such a state of affairs and begged His Lordship, the R.C. Bishop of St. Albert, to write on our behalf, and so he did, but neither complaints nor petitions have been heard. We had no local newspaper at that time to make known our grievances, or certainly we would have done it.

To please the agents a great many Indians have abandoned their homes, their small fields and their land, to settle on the west end of our colony. They received, they say, good promise of help and assistance and so they commenced again to build shanties and break new patches of land. The crops failed, and being severed from the abundant fishery they used to have at Lake Ste. Anne and Lake la Nonne, they have been, they are, and they will be starving.

We cannot approve, of course, of the killing of the Indian farmer's cow by Jean Felix Cellihou, but we can see there to how many troubles are exposed the settlers of St. Albert West, on account of the vicinity of Indian reserves. Had those Indians remained on their former places they would not have been a drawback to colonization around here, they would not have been so much exposed to famine and starvation, and they would have enjoyed the benefit of missions founded for them and at their request, by the Bishop of St. Albert, who was himself very dissatisfied at being obliged to build new churches and houses on account of this removal of the Indians, and that at least of the Stonies—

against their own will, desire and inclinations.

CHRISTIAN.

St. Albert, April 17th, 1882.

## JASPER HOUSE.

Mr. Brereton, of the H. B. Co., arrived from Jasper House on Saturday last, fifteen days on the trip. There was no snow at the post all winter, but in the hills between the Athabasca and the McLeod rivers it was from three to four feet deep. He crossed all the rivers on the ice with his horses until he came to the Pembina which was so unsafe that he left the horses on the other side and came on to Lake Ste. Anne on foot. He made the distance, forty miles, between nine o'clock in the forenoon and sundown of one day.

Game was very scarce around the post all winter. The weather being so mild the sheep kept high up in the mountains. Had it been a severe winter they would have come down into the valley. Most of the Indians kept out where game was plentiful and did well enough, but one of them, an old timer, named Paulette, who stayed near the post, was obliged to kill and eat five of his own horses, besides one of the H.B.Co's.

There is very little snow in the mountains at the head of the North Fork of this river, about 80 miles south of Jasper House, but between the two places the snow is deep. Further south there has been little or no snow all winter.

During the winter a very sad accident occurred by which an Indian named Henry Cardinal, lost his life. He and his brother-in-law, named Francois Burland who had come in from Peace river the summer before, were out hunting moose. The two separated, intending to meet again at a certain point Cardinal going through the woods and the other man keeping in the open. Burland arrived at the place first and seeing a movement in the bushes he fired at the spot and shot Cardinal in the abdomen. The bullet entered the left side just under the ribs and lodged in the right thigh. When Cardinal fell he called to Burland telling him what he had done and asking him to come and help him. For some time he was afraid to go near thinking the wounded man might shoot him, but at last he ventured up, built a little fire and went to the camp for assistance, leaving the wounded man to attend to himself, not even attempting to tie up the wound. While he was gone Cardinal had to get wood himself with which to keep the fire going, and the exertion caused some of the inside fat to protrude from the bullet hole. This he cut off. He was finally brought to camp and lived six days after. Before he died he asked that Burland should give a horse to have prayers said for the repose of his soul, as his family would be very poor. He promised, but instead of a horse he only sent an elk or red deer skin. Both were young men, and both married. Besides a wife Cardinal leaves several small children.

Trade was fairly good, but in the fall an Indian chief called Shuswap, who was trading at the Tete Jaune Cache, at the western outlet of the pass, came over to Jasper House and did quite a trade. He gave six pints or pounds of sugar for a dollar, just half the Edmonton price, and other things in proportion. He came late in the fall intending to go back before the cold weather set in, but delayed so long that he was not able to pack goods back. The Indians knowing this and also that he wanted to get away held off from selling their fur—cornering the market, so to speak—and forcing him in the end to sell below cost.

The Supreme Court of Kansas has decided that it is illegal to tax the citizens of Topeka in order to give bonuses to manufacturers. Said one of the judges, "To bring with one hand the power of the Government on the property of the citizen and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes is none the less robbery because it is done under the form of law and is called taxation. This is not legislation. It is a decree under legislative forms. Nor is it taxation. Beyond a cavil there can be no lawful tax which is not laid for a public purpose."

## WHERE TO GO

to get the best goods at the lowest prices is

BROWN & CURRIE'S

We have the largest and most complete stock in the whole North-West, and have already established beyond a doubt the reputation for selling the cheapest and best goods comprising

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY

AND FANCY GOODS

which were all purchased of the leading houses in Montreal, Hamilton and Toronto and can now be sold at prices within reach of all. Our ready-made clothing is the best that can be produced. All selected specially by samples from the best and most reliable manufacturers in the line.

Call and judge for yourselves.

N. B.—Grain taken in exchange for goods.

BROWN & CURRY.

All kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

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P. HEIMINCK'S.

X. ST. JEAN,

CABINET MAKER.

Steam Furniture Factory in rear of Heimnicks store, Main St.

All descriptions of household furniture kept constantly on hand.

BANNATYNE & CO.,

(successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne.)

W. CLEAL AND RETAIL GROCERS

and dealers in

PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS,

292 Main St., Winnipeg.

ANDREW STRANG.

JAMES BANNATYNE.

MULHOLLAND BROS.,

323, Main Street, Winnipeg.

HARDWARE.

Builders' Supplies, Mill Supplies, Belting, Lace Leather, Oils and Stoves.

Agents for the Washburne Manufacturing Company.

Galvanized, Steel Barbed Fence Wire.

P. HEIMINCK'S,

Edmonton and Ft. Saskatchewan, is the place to go for

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, ETC.



## THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

Published every Saturday morning at the office, Main Street, Edmonton.

Subscription price, \$2.00 for 26 issues, or six months.

Advertising rates: Five lines, three insertions, \$1.00; Transient advertisements, four cents a line each insertion.

Season advertisements \$1.00 per line.

### NOTICE.

The present volume of the BULLETIN ends with this issue. The publication of the paper will be continued for another period of six months. Parties wishing to subscribe should do so at once.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,  
Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, APRIL 29, 1882.

### DRY FACTS.

There is a boom in land all over the North-West. Every railroad station, every crossing of a river, every junction of two creeks, almost every four corners is being laid out in town sites and the lots are being purchased by parties who never saw them, at all prices from \$30 upwards. Lots are being sold in towns where there is not a house in sight, and farms are purchased which have not even been located, much less improved. People seem to have forgotten that towns cannot live of themselves, that they must have people to give them life and make them valuable; and that farms are of no actual value unless they produce something. While the fever is on, the actual value of all kinds of land is being thought of less and less and the speculative value more and more. The question "What will the land produce?" is not asked, but "What will it sell for?"

As we have remarked before this boom has struck Edmonton with full force, and H.B. Co. town lots that last fall sold at \$25 apiece—that being a fair value—now change hands at \$300, although only five additional buildings, at a cost, perhaps, of \$3,000 have been put up on the whole 3,000 acres since, with five or six more in course of erection. The lots that were sold last fall were purchased by people here mostly for actual use, but since then they have fallen almost altogether into the hands of wealthy Eastern speculators, who are forcing up the prices not by putting on improvements but by simply holding on with a strong grip, intending to make a big thing in the future—when the place grows. The H.B. Co., after selling 400 lots last fall closed the sale thinking that they had parted with a sufficient quantity of property for a small town site and that they might safely hold the rest—until the place grew. Adjoining the H.B. Co. property to the east are some nine river claims, each part of the proposed town site, some still in the hands of the original settlers and some having been sold to speculators. On one of these claims, now in the hands of a speculator, is built a considerable portion of the town, and the former and present proprietors never cease to regret that the lots on which these buildings are erected were sold at such low figures—before the place grew. The occupants of each and all of the claims whether they have acquired them by squatting, purchasing, or jumping, decline to sell a single lot at present for any price or for any purpose until the question of title is settled. No matter whether it is the H.B. Co. or the general public, the settlers or the speculators, the owners or the jumpers all hands are holding on to what land they have for high figures, or until the place grows. Some will not sell because they think they have sold enough, more because they cannot get enough profit on their investment, some because they are not positive where

their dividing lines are, some because they fear that if they sell their title to the land may be injured, and some because they have no title at all, but all will sell when the place grows.

Did any of these people ever think how the town can grow if it is not allowed land to grow on. If men who wish to start business are obliged to sink a large portion of their capital—out of all proportion to the amount of business to be done—in the necessary land, they may try to find some other place in which business will be equally good and the price of land not so high. This country is not by any means opened up yet and it may be that in a year or two the centre of population may be miles away from here. If Edmonton has not by that time concentrated the business of the district in itself it is to be feared that the place will never grow. There are many other points on the river that afford just as good a town site, steamboat landing, and railway crossing, and are just as accessible by the trails as Edmonton, and should the railroad company choose any of these as the crossing or terminus of their branch line, the prices of lots there would go up as high or higher than they are in Edmonton now while here the land would be worth no more than any similar stretch along the river bank. The matter of a railroad crossing is Edmonton's weak point. While a railroad from the south would be likely to come to or near Edmonton, one from the east would be just as unlikely to do so, unless some inducement could be held out to the company to repay them for the increased expense that coming to the river here would entail. But whether coming from the south or east, unless this town can offer both business and bonus, it is natural to suppose that the company would prefer to buy a tract of land at some other point, and would use every endeavor to get the town there that they might receive the sole benefit of the increased price of the land which they had made valuable.

We do not wish to say anything against the prospects of Edmonton. It is now the best town in Manitoba or the Territories west of Portage la Prairie and has better prospects than any other outside of Winnipeg. It has every advantage that can be had in this district, and a good start besides, but it has not got such a start as to make it safe for the people to sit down and say that they will do nothing except hold on to the land. Those who own lots should build on them. Those who have large properties should assist in public works, those who have claims should set aside all petty differences, settle their boundaries amongst themselves if the Government will not do it, and agree about the laying out of a portion of their land in lots in a uniform manner; lay out a few more streets and improve what there are, so that when the rush commences this summer, the place will have an attractive and business like appearance, and so that every one who comes to stay will have the opportunity of acquiring a permanent interest, however small, in it. In this way and in this way only, our hands will be strengthened for the tug of war that is sure to take place when the railroad crossing is to be located. When this is finally settled on in our favor, the future of the place is assured, but until then those who own land should exert themselves to the extent of their ability and not merely sit down and wait until the place grows.

Second quality soft coal sells at \$6.50 in Toronto. This is \$1.50 per hundred above Edmonton prices.

Mark Twain's new book is entitled "The Prince and the Pauper." An authorized edition is published in Canada.

### STOP

and consider, housekeepers, whether it is more prudent to have leaky articles of tinware in your culinary department, to those that are sound, strong and substantial. 1

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It is the terminus of the C.P. telegraph line, the North-West mail route, and the projected Saskatchewan branch of the C.P.R.

The Hudson's Bay Co. offer for sale 1,000 lots on the above town site at low prices and on reasonable terms.

All information can be had by applying at the H.B.Co. offices in Winnipeg or Montreal,

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